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內文：

#### Introduction

Tuberculosis is an infectious granulomatous disease, most commonly caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which remains a public health problem worldwide.

Tuberculosis is classified as both pulmonary and extrapulmonary.

Tuberculosis of the lymph nodes is one of the most frequent forms of extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

#### Case Report

A 35-year-old man applied to our faculty clinic for extraction of his impacted third molar tooth.

#### Pano

Of interest were several massive, irregularly shaped, radiopaque lesions observed bilaterally on the radiograph.

The left side of the radiograph showed large, multiple, symptomless, radiopaque masses in the submandibular region, below the angle, and adjacent to the vertebrae and mandibular angle.

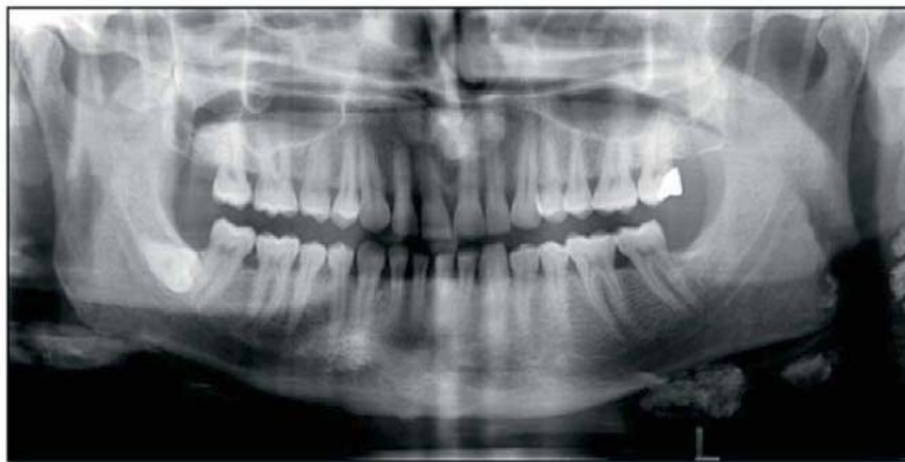


Figure 1. Several calcified lymph nodes are seen in the panoramic radiograph.

#### CT

Computerized tomography (CT) revealed multiple calcified lymph nodes in the left submandibular and cervical areas.

The largest node was 2.5 cm in diameter.



Figure 2. Several calcified lymph nodes are seen in the CT image.

Palpation revealed hard, non-movable, non-tender nodules in the submandibular and cervical tissues.

The patient reported a history of severe inflammation in the tonsils when he was about 13-14 years old.

The patient's tuberculin test was positive, and there was no abnormality found in the plain chest radiographic film.

Based on his past history and some diagnostic tests a diagnosis of tuberculous lymph node calcification was made.

### Discussion

The role of the contrast CT scan is very important for an etiologic diagnosis of lymphadenopathy.

Tuberculosis calcification most frequently occurs in the chest and abdomen's node.

As reported here, the widespread calcification in the submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are uncommon.

On panoramic radiographs, there are many kind of soft tissue calcifications that mimic lymph node calcifications

Identification of the position of the calcification in relation to the mandible is difficult using traditional radiographic techniques.

The calcified lymph node may be single or multiple, unilateral or bilateral, lying in a roughly linear orientation, and the periphery may be well defined and usually irregular, sometimes having a lobulated appearance resembling a cauliflower.

### calcified lymph node and sialolith

Generally, the border of sialolith is smooth whereas calcified lymph node is commonly irregular or lobulated and patients with sialolith have symptoms related to the salivary gland.

### Summary

Because treatment is unnecessary for symptomfree calcified lymph nodes and the

patient in the present case was unwilling to any further examination done, surgical removal of the calcified lymph nodes was not done.

題號	題目
1	肺結核主要是由下列哪一種病菌引起的? (A) Tannerella forsythia (B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (C) Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans (D) Porphyromonas gingivalis
答案(B)	出處：Oral & maxillofacial Pathology 2 <sup>nd</sup> e P.173
題號	題目
2	Which is the most common extrapulmonary sites in the head and neck? (A) Nasal cavity (B) Nasopharynx (C) Cervical lymph nodes (D) Oral cavity
答案(C)	出處：Oral & maxillofacial Pathology 2 <sup>nd</sup> e P.173